and evidently looking upon it as an insult to him and the United States Government. L. Gregg has since addressed a letter to R. C. Wylto Gregg has since autressed a letter to R. C. Wyl-he, Minister of Foreign Affairs, assuring him that he (Gregg) is entirely satisfied with the explanation on the part of the Government in regard to the insertion of an article in the *Polynesian* not complimentary to the United States, but he thinks the editor has been very

United States, but he thinks the easter has been very naughty.

Royalty.—His Majesty, accompanied by the Ministers of Foreign Relations and Finance and his high chiefs, visited the several men-of-war in the port of Honoloulu, on the 2d of May, and was received everywhere with salutes and the usual honors. There was a gunnery practice on hoard one or two of the shipe, a matter in which the King takes great interest, and everything was done to make the time passed on the water agreeable and complimentary to the royal visitor. [Polynesian.

OREGON.

* THE VOLUNTEERS DISBANDING.

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From The Oregonian we learn that Col. Cornelius and Adjutant Farrar arrived in Portland by the steamer Fashion on the 8th inst. From the Colonel we learn that all the volunteers—except Captain Carson's company, whose time has not yet expired—are ex route for the valley to be discharged. By the orders of Governor Curry two companies were to be enrolled to act on the south side of the Columbia river. None of those in the field were willing to volunteer for the required service, showing too plainly that their previous hardshipshad taken from them all desire to run any risk by a second campaign. Col. Cornelius and his command have done all that it was possible to do. They left home when their services were needed—they endured the exposure acd farigue of a cold, inclement winter—they are now left to provision themselves.

The Oregonian says the campaign is at an end—the ceuntry above the Dalles will soon be in the undisputed possession of the Indians. A few hundred regulars have gone into the Yakima country. The Walla-Walla Valley is abandoned after having been held for months. All this is done, just as the war has begun; the Indian must feel his importance—he will be emboldened to come nearer the settlements, to pounce upon some unsuspecting family; and we will not be surprised to hear of some murder, and that large amounts of property have been destroyed. The foe will feel assured that the volunteers are defeated—that by the loss of their horses they are compelled to retreat from the country. And, having no force to watch on the south side of the Columbia, the whole Indian band can concentrate on the United States troops, or divide themselves it to bands, and lay waste the outskift settlements. The season will soon be here when the Indian can adopt his mode of warfare with fearful results. When the snow on the mountains disappears, we fear the mistake of withdrawing the troops will results. When the snow on the mountains disappears, we fear the mistake of withdrawing the troops will stand out so that all can see it. What a contrast does the course of Governor Stevens show to the above? He, instead of decreasing his force, is adding thereto—resolved on an effective blow, and to conquer before he withdraws his troops.

MOVEMENTS OF U. S. TROOPS.—A detachment of the 9th noder Col. Wright have crossed the Columnia.

MOVEMENTS OF U. S. TROOPS.—A detachment of the 9th, under Col. Wright, have crossed the Columbia, and are engaged in prosecuting a campaign into the Yakima country. They are to be met at Natchez Pass by two companies of Col. Casey's command from the Sound. The Cascaoes is well guarded; good block-bouses have been erected at the upper and lower steamboat landings, and those are garrisoned to repel an attack of one thousand Indians. At Vancouver a large and strong block-bouse has been built; it stands a little back of the eastern extremity of the barrack buildings. Major Rains has received orders to go to Humboldt.

LATEST NEV'S FROM PUGET'S SOUND.

We learn from h., E. T. Gunn, editor and publisher of The Puget's Sound Consier, who arrived in this city on Wednesday morning last, that considerable larm still exists along the Sound in relation to the Indian war. That the volunteers and regulars were all taking the field to concentrate their forces, expecting to meet the Indians is a large body near Fort Mc Allister, on South Prairie, between the Puyallup and Nisqually Rivers. An encampment has been found in a wamp hear by, from which, it is supposed, about one hundred and fifty Indians bad just left. Freeh signs of the and horses were seen in abundance close around, and it is probable there were spies in the immediate theinity. Lieut, McKibbin, with a command of twenty repulars, left Fort Stellacoom for that region on Wed inity. Lieut McKibbin, with a command of twenty ulars, left Fort Steilacoom for that region on Wedday of last week, by way of the Nisqually, and ut. Kantz, with the same number, on Thursday, by Puyallup. Major Van Bokkelen and Captains indef and Rabbeson, of the volunteers, with their erent commands, had moved in the same direction. It is a volunteer with the commands of the volunteers with their event commands.

KANSAS.

THE BATTLE OF FRANKLIN.

Our Special Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, Thursday, June 5, 1856. my last I gave a hasty account of an attach de upon the town of Franklin; but gave no perticulars, and the outline was not exact. It pened yesterday morning an hour and a half ore day light.

Franklin lies four and a half miles south east o wrence, near the Wakerusa. It has on more an one occasion been used as a camp by the der Ruffians, and is the base of operations sinst Lawrence by bands coming from Westport Independence, Mo. During the Wakerusa war set December Franklin was in point of fact Pro-Savery head-quarters. At the recent sack of swrende it was the seat of a mischievous camp, ich formed a rallying point for those who came m Missouri, and at that point the Lawrence pplies were intercepted, and arms, provisions goods taken. Since the Pro-Slavery parties egan to muster during the past week on Wake-sa, Bull Creek and other points south, Franklin as again been made a military station. Some of uford's men and some Missourians have been here for nearly a week in martial array, and were vidently in full communication with the other arties that were coming into the Territory and orming in it. They had a brass six-pounder and large quantity of ammunition and camp pro-sions. They had been taking prisoners, and had Free-State man in their guard-house when the attack was made.

To attack this point, take the ammunition and

To attack this point, take the ammunition and the cannon, make the place a dangerous one for those who had thus taken possession of it, was the policy of the companies of Free-State Rangers.

Of course, no one knew anything about the design but those few who contemplated it. The affair was badly planned, but was not without effect. A company was to come up from the Wakerusa, numbering forty, and fifteen went from Lawrence and the vicinity. The recent battles and skirmishes had put the Pro-Slavery men on their guard. There were 23 pro-Slavery men, partly Missourians, partly Georgians and Alabamians, in the guard-room where they were posted. Sam Salters was with them. Resides these there was a pertly fair with them. Besides these, there was a pretty fair sprinkling of Pro-Slavery residents of the town. It was dark as Erebus, and a little before three in the morning of the 4th, when the little party of fifteen defiled by the ridge on which the town stands, and entered the streets of Franklin. The other company had got a guide and were to be at the point at the same hour, but owing to the dark-less, had lost the way and were stumbling in the ravines to the south of town, down toward the Wakerusa. The first-mentioned little party, as gallant fellows as ever stood defore a breach calmly walked up the street to the spot where they heard the cannon was, for the purpose of taking it and the ammunition without firing, if possible. In front of the guard-house they were hailed. and the leader of the Free-State Rangers de-banded that they surrender. Again they were tailed—again the demand to surrender was made, when the guard fired on them. The Rangers Poured in a volley—it was returned. At this Range of the game something occurred which, with etter gunning, might have been serious; that it most miraculous. These were just across the treet from the guard-house, and but few shots had een fired, when the six-pound howitzer, the ouse, was discharged. It was fired rather of quely, and missed the party, being also a little to high. What it was loaded with, Heaven only bows: likely shingle-nails, horse-chains, or the tebris of a blacksmith shop, for such an infernal once has not been heard since the siege of Sevas-opol, as the misalles was the siege of Sevasopol, as the missiles west whistling by. This is the only discharge of the piece, as they dared out come out again to load it. The firing from ot come out again to load it. The Bring mooth sides continued with great rapidity, the bul-ets whistling about like hail. The Pro-Slavery men in the other houses commenced firing on the

Free State men, who had assailed . wanted to assail nothing but the guard-house. The fifteen, finding it pretty hot, lay down flat in the streets. and the fire continued for nearly an hour, the hoping their friends would come up, when they would make an attack on the guard-house.

Guided by the firing, the Wakersea men found the way to Franklin; but although the vivid flashes

lit up the streets of Franklin, this latter company having had no proper understanding or concert of action, as the balls were whistling in all directions and as they were as likely to be shot by their friends as their enemies, they scarce knew how to advance. One thing, however, they did know—the Buford men had most of their stores in a place near where they came up. From this they obhear where they came up. From this they ob-tained a large quantity of powder, shot and caps, a lot of provisions and a fewSharp's rifles, and some of the old breech-loading alligator guns that had been taken at Franklin previous to the burning of Law-rence. A wagon was loaded with these, and as day was approaching and the United States dragoons might possibly interfere, being within hear-ing, this company made off toward the Wakerusa

on the road to Palmyra.

The firing in the streets of Franklin ceased. Day was beginning to twinkle in and reveal the shady outline of timber on the Kaw. The Pro-Slavery men did not surrender, but dared not re-turn the fire, and the others had ceased. They would have taken the brass howitzer with them, but they had nothing to take it with; besides, the dragoons were camped close to the way they must return, and they wished merely to enter Lawrence as quietly as they had left it, and had no desire to take the gun there. Under these circumstances

they evacuated the place.
One Pro-Slavery man died of his wounds at Franklin yesterday. Another is badly wounded, and one or two others wounded, but not badly. The Free-State prisoner made his escape from the guard-house in the morning; his clothes had been cut by the bullets of his friends. No Free-State man was even wounded, which, from the nature of

the engagement, is almost incredible.

The Pro-Slavery camp on Bull Creek is receiving daily accessions. Whitfield is said to have come up with a company of seventy from Westport to-day, but the correctness of this I doubt. The Westport News has issued another flaming extra, giving a ridiculously inflated account of the battle of Palmyra, exaggerating the numbers of the Free-State men, and perverting all the facts, calling on the Missourians to "rally!"

I have just learned that Gov. Shannon is about

I have just learned that Gov. Shannon is about to issue another proclamation; it will be issued to morrow. It is, like all his documents, not very intelligible, but is a sort of peace affair. He forbids all armed parties from coming into the Territory (wonder if he has heard of reënforcements from the Free States), and also orders that all armed parties in the Territory now disband and go to their homes. That this will secure peace is doubtful. The Free-State men will acquiesce in it as soon as they have reason to believe that the disarming process is to be equal to the other side

FROM ONE INDICTED FOR HIGH TREASON. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

UUNDER GUARD, NEAR LECOMPTON, K T.

Wednesday, June 4, 1856. You have heard of my capture at Kansas City, Mo a few weeks ago by an armed mob while on my way to the Territory from the East, where I had been spending the last two months. I was taken to Westport, exhibited there as a show for four days, after which was escorted by mounted riflemen to Lecompton, spending two nights on the way, and meeting with numberless incidents. Here I was deposited in a room in the rear of a low groggery, where I was kept the best part of two days before I was made acquainted with my crime, or any process whatever was served on me. On Tuesday night, the 20th of May, the day previous to the destruction of Lawrence, the Marshal come to the room and served his warrant, charging me with committing high treason in attempting to overthrow the Federal Government on the 1st, 17th and 20th days of May. All of this time, you will observe, I was out of the Territory, or in the hands of a mob, entirely deprived of my personal liberty, and, of course, not capable, from my position, to "levy war

gainst the United States."

I was removed to a safer room, and United States troops were placed over me on the day Lawrence was destroyed. Subsequently I have been removed to the "tented field" with my compatriots, G. W. Snith, eq., Gaius Jeckins, G. W. Deitzler and Gov. Robinsen, the latter having more recently joined us. Here, on the open prairie, under a seven-by-rine tent, on a buffalo robe stretched upon the damp ground, I write you this hasty note. My wife, as also Mrs. Jenkins, have been permitted to remain with us, and have, in eact, at the present time, a contract from the United States Marshal for boarding us, which they are carry-

ing out. My printing office was destroyed on the 21st ult,—as your faithful correspondents have informed you-and economity The Herald of Freedom has been sus pended until I can make new arrangements for its publication. My printing establishment was the best west of St. Louis, and embraced a very large news and job bing office, with several hundred fonts of the most fashionable letter, all entirely new, and selected by myself without regard to cost after several years' experience in the printing business. Not content with de stroying all my hand-presses, imposing stones, furni-ture, late invoice of stock, &c., but my power-press, which arrived at the Levee the Friday previous, was broken up, and many pieces were thrown into the river beyord reach. My extensive miscellaneous and law library, embracing over a thousand volumes of the best publications of the times, were torn in pieces, pierced by bayonets, scattered broadcast through the town, or were carried away. The building was three times set on fire, and as many times extinguished, and finally saved without very great loss. All my private papers and documents were stelen. Unless the friends of Free Kansas give me relief in the crisis, either by a loan or donation, the paper must continue suspended until I can come forth from my imprisonment.

Mrs. Brown will set out for the East in a few days, and I trust will meet with the philanthropic who will be pleased to aid us in our extremity. Those who desire to aid me can address me at Alton Illinois.

Our loss is but one of many, and yet the breaking up the cause, when violence and outrage are rampant. Our journal has long been in the way of tyrants, but the demons of the Slave power did not dare approach it while I had my freedom, and was there to defend it. When I left for the East Mrs. Brown assured me that it should be blown up before it should fall into the hands of an enemy. Such would have been the case had it not been for my own peril at the time of the out rage. She felt that my life was in danger, and hence she left everything and stood by me while Lawrence was sacked and burned, and the office was destroyed Col. Sumner, of the United States Army, has just

been here, and eave he shall favor our removal to Fort Leavenworth. He thinks we shall be more comfortable there through the Summer than in a tent on the broad prairie, and exposed to the direct rays of a vertical sun, and we all coincide.

We had hoped to have been discharged on bail

until the next term of the Court in September, but it would have been inconsistent with the objects of our arrest, had they given us our freedom; consequently Judge Lecompte has denied us this favor. If the American people do not adopt measures to secure a speedy retribution from the powers that be, and hurl them into obscurity, then the nation must be held re-sponsible before the world for their villainous transactions in Kansas affairs.

Very truly yours, G. W. BROWN.

MATERIAL AID FOR KANSAS.

pdence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WORCESTER, Mass., Friday, Jane 13, 1856. Our City Hall was densely crowded on Saturday vening last with those of our citizens who wished to make some substantial effort for the relief of our suf fering brethren in Kansas; and after placing the Hon. Mr. Chapin in the chair, those present began to offer

their funds for the purpose of aiding those settlers who are already in Kaneas as well as to assist those who desire to go for the purpose of becoming actual

The sums donated varied from \$200 to the smallest The sums donated varied from \$200 to the smallest amount which any present could spare, and the total fig wird up \$4 250. The tone of the speakers was decided, "for resultance to the tyranny of the Border Ruffians, and those speakers who counseled the most energetic action were the most erthuriatically cheered. After appointing a Committee to call upon and solicit subscriptions from [hose citizens not then present, the most in a discussion of the country of the count

Arother meeting was held last night, and twenty persons came forward upon the stand and signified their readiness to emigrate to Kansas with the party now being formed in Massachusetts. Mr. Thomas Earl immediately offered tickets to Kansas for five of the number, provided the citizens would make up the funds for the remainder.

funds for the remainder.

Mr. Earl, being a Quaker, would not furnish arms, but was willing to assist with tickets those who needed

The subscription for material aid for Kensas nov amounts to \$7,963 12, and it will be increused to \$10,000 within the week.

Thus the "Heart of the Commonwealth" responds to the appeal for aid from the vanguard of Freedom, and will prove herself worthy of the Fathers of the

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS IN FLORIDA.

By the following letter, of a later date than any set received, it will be seen that further Indian depredations have been committed:

"FORT MYERS, June 1, 1856. "Last evening an express arrived from Fort Deynaud with the intelligence that two men were fired on by six Indians, about six hundred yards from that post. One was the garrison butcher, the other a volunteer; and the former received a severe wound in the shoulder. The Indians were directly pursued with acdor by both regulars and volunteers-twenty of the latter being ounted-but to trace of them could be discovered. A heavy rain falling obliterated their trail, and they defied pursuit, though some of the most experienced trailers of the volunteers were in pursuit. The men attacked were unstrued, and the Indians fired once and then ran. It is supposed they were a small party going toward the north, who stopped to survey the

fort &c , on their way.
"Capt. Kendrick of the Florida Volunteers saw as Indian camp near Ok-chaw's village (in the vicinity of Lake Thompson), but though parties scoured the country around, no trace of Indians could be found. Signal fires were also discovered, but they were extinguished before the troops came up. This occurred on the 27th ult.

"It is worthy of particular remark that this is the second instance in which the savages have made an attack and been instantly pursued by mounted men, yet eluded their pursuers. In this attack the troops probably were on the trail in less than fifteen minutes time. The rain doubtless favored the Indians. In the other instance, viz: the attack on two men near Fort Simon Drum, Lieut, Hartsuff with his party, and Capt. Johnstone with the volunteers, had just come in from a scout and had not yet dismounted, so the pursuit was instantaneous. At the edge of a hammeck they had to dismount, but followed on foot, and scoured all around. Lieut Hartsuff says they were all anxious to catch the Indians, and lost not a moment, but still they escaped. It shows what a very difficult thing it is to eatch them, even when they show themselves, and they can easily keep out of the way of scouts in pursuit.

"Capt. Pratt's command will return from Malco River early this week. Col. Brown goes down there to morrow to make preparations with that view. L'ent Hartsuff will leave on a scout in the interior next week."

Our correspondent's views in reference to the efficacy of mounted men are very judicious, and smply borne out by the facts narrated. It is absurd to suppose that they can be of any use in a country where the undergrowth is so dense, and where swamps and morasses are continually interposing to obstruct their progress, as is the case in the pine barrens of South Florida.

CITY ITEMS.

Mr. Keller advertises his benefit for Wednesday The beautiful tableaux represented by his troupe have won the admiration of large audiences of our most in-telligent and respectable citizens, and will doubtless be remembered to his advantage by those who have seen

Mr. Blake is the card at the Broadway, at present. To night be repeats "Geoffrey Dale," in "The Last Man." On Wednesday Mr. Chapman has a benefit.

New PLAT -A drams, founded on Richardson's Keene's to-night. The dramatizing is done by an American lady. Miss Keene, and all the best names in the company, are in the cast.

Burton's Theater will be reopened next Monday by Mr. W. H. Fleming, late of Boston.

Mr. H. Grattan Pluckett has lessed the Newark Theater for a short season, and commences this even ing. He has secured most of the talent of Mr. Bur ton's company, and the manager also, who will star it there for a week. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Howard have likewise accepted an engagement, and will play on alternate nights with Mr. Burton.

The Concert of M. Amodio, on Friday night, afforded Mme. Patania an opportunity of making her merits known-so far as room-singing could She has a light, flexile, sweet soprano, excellent method, good style, and executes brilliant pieces with ease and accuracy. The in pression she made was very favorable. Mr. Amodio has one of the best, fullest, manliest voices we have heard, but is apt to force his organ beyond the musical quality always due even the loudest singing. In intate richness of tone, and natural apprehension of artistic sensibility, he is highly gifted, and all that he requires is more study to be at the head of his profession. He was assisted by M. Brignoli and M. Moreil The pieces went well, except the septette and concerted piece from Ernani, which, being executed by only four voices-one or two of them, besides, not knewing their parts-its scragginess was one of the most pronounced sort. The audience was simply fair, but would probably have been fairest, had not the Academy offered an opposition in the Benefit of the orchestra and chorus—an occasion when many felt it a duty to be present at the opera.

The Ravels, at Niblo's have produced an entirely new piece in plot, dress and decoration, called "Pon go; or, The Intelligent Ape-a comic serious pantomime with incidental dances, by M. Marzetti plot of sufficient interest, and locality of adequate scenie effect-s plantation in Peru-connected with the action of the gifted ape, personated by M Marzetti-make the piece a success. The peculiar hide, limberness, head scratc' ing, sentimentality, and other material and immaterial qualities of the animal are so well given by our theatrical ape, that in case of the sudden death of the real article at the menagerie Mr. Marzetti could supply his place. Some of the comiscenes are extremely amusing and withal new, and the negro dance is very piquant. The serious business is the death of the ape, who receives a stab and dies as an ape should die. Need we say more! addition to the Ravels is Madile. Robert—one the chief dancers of the Paris Grand Opera-18 well as a ballet troupe, performing various ballets with nice plots and situations. Likewise Mr. Hengler, who is the greatest phenomenon on the tight-rope—doing without the balance pole more than any one else can with it. If the principles of physical culture were not lost sight of so generally as they are in this age of labor-saving machinery, the theory of gravitation by which this lad performs his wonders, so connecting strength and agility, might excite notice. But the au-

such physical heroisms.

RECEPTION OF MILLARD FILLMORE.-The Joint Committees of the Aldermen and Councilmen having in charge the reception of Millard Filhrene met on Friday. The Committee on Carriages repeated having engaged some. As they had not engaged say definite number they received additional instructions to engage only as many as were requisite to ride comfortably | the building did not fall and the excitement died Mr. Fillmore and themselves. This was done mon suggestion of Councilman Merritt, that an interminable retirue of suckers from the ranks of excity functier aries, if allowed, were always sure on such occarions to appropriate all the carriages they could, and make the city pay the expense. The matter of a stemmboat to go to Staten Is and was postponed settlement til the next meeting. The Committee on Guns reported having engaged Col D. Shay of the Arsena to supervise this department of the reception, with orders to fire one hundred gurs each in the Park and at the Battery, and on the steamboat, should one be used. A proposition of the Trinity Church bell ringer to chime, for \$10, Trinity bells, upon the landing and during the passing of Mr Fillmore, was laid on the table, as it was not positively known that Mr. Fillmore would pass up Broadway. Deputations waited on the Committee from the Brooklyn Common Council and the American General Committee, expressing their esgerness to join with New York in the interded reception. The Committee adjourned to Tuesday, to complete the final arrangements.

The Board of Aldermen on Friday evening received arewers from eleven Banks, through the Controller, in relation to allowing the city interest on its moneys in the event of deposits being made. The only Bank among the number that offers the city a percentage is the Broadway Bank. It proposes to allow four per cent per annum, and when the city requires loans of it to charge the current rate of interest, not exceeding seven per cent. The B-sard concurred with the Coun-cilmen to appropriate \$5,000 for the 4th of July Cele-bration, the latter body having refused to agree to the emendment making it \$3,750. A resolution was adopted in relation to the Central Park Commissioners incurring unlimited expense when there was no appropriation made to meet them, and it being question able whether the Common Council had the power to make the appropriation required. An ordinance was passed providing for a clerk at \$800 to attend on th Joint Committees of both Boards, Acurious ordi nance, authorizing the Commissioners of Repairs and Supplies to employ ten Inspectors of Pumps at three dollars per day, was proposed. Such a thing was never suggested when pumps chiefly took the place of Croton pipes. It was, however, rejected.

INSTALLATION.-The Rev. A B. Van Zandt was last evening installed as Pastor of the Central Protest ant Reformed Dutch Church in Ninth street, near Broadway. The installation sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr Vermilyes; the charge delivered to the pastor by the Rev. Dr. Hardenburgh, and the charge to the people by the Rev. Dr. DeWitt. Dr. Hardenburgh after concluding the prescribed form, addressed the new paster in a fervent manner, exhoring him to press forward with vigor in the good work. He did not meet him as a new friend, for his countenance was familiar to them all. He (Mr. Van Zandt) was not a beginner, but had for years past been engaged in the service of the great Master.

ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF THE GERMAN SANGERBUND This festive scene will take place to-day at the Bellevue Gardens, foot of Eighty first street, East River. The procession will set out from the foot of Grand street, and the amusements will commence at half past 1 o'clock in the afternoon

JAMES CASET, THE CALIFORNIA MURDERER. -According to the recent advices from California it appears that James King of William, editor of a new-paper in San Francisco called The Evening Bulletin, had been shot through the breast and killed by one James Casey, editor of The San Francisco Sunday Times, in consequence of Mr. King, through the columns of his journal, having called Casey a Sing-Sing convict. By referring to the records of the Court of General Sessions it seems that Casey was convicted of grand larceny in this city on the 5th of September, 1849, be fore Recorder Tallmadge and Aldermen Dennis Mullins and Patrick Kelly, and that following his conviction Casey was sentenced to serve two years imprisonment at hard labor in Sing-Sing State Prison. The complaint against Casey, and which resulted in his conviction, was made by Mrs. Caroline Kieley, then residing at No. 12 Laight street. The facts, on trial of the prisoner, showed that on the 8th day November, 1848, he applied to Mrs. Kieley to hire some household furniture, consisting of bedsteads, mattresses, bureaus, carpet, table and looking-glass, valued at \$180, for the f going to keeping house at No. 34 City Hall place; but instead of doing as he preterded, Casey took the property in question to the auction store of Terence Boyle, No 185 Chatham street, and sold it for \$60, one third of its estimated value, pocketing the proceeds. Casey in his examination, before being fully committed to the Tomba for trial, stated that he was 21 years of age, was born in Brooklyn, and a hatter by trade.

THE ALLEGED \$100 000 SWINDLE.-CONTINUATION OF THE EXAMINATION. -The examination of Wm S. Hanns, charged with swindling Jas. Garvie of Glen Cove out of about \$100,000 worth of property, was resumed on Friday before Justice Wood. Judge Anderson conducted the case for the prosecution. The only witness examined was James O'Donnell, a laborer on Mr. Garvie's farm He stated that on the 14th of April he went to Hanna's shop and thence to his house, where be found Garvie drunk Next day he and Hanna went to Glen Cove and called upon John La Farge esq. who had leased some property of Garvie. Hauna tried to borrow from this gentleman \$3,000, and told him that \$2,000 of it was for Garvie's mother and the balance for his piece. Mr. La Farge declined loaning the money at that time and told him to call again in couple of days. The two then returned to Hanna's house, where they found Garvie asleep and drunk. They shook him until he and then all proceeded to the office of Taylor & Adams, lawyers. Here Hanna talked privately with Adems and soon the latter commenced making out a lease. It was read to Garvie and he signed it. The deed was also made out and read, but witness did not see it signed. During this time Garvie was drunk, stupid and crying, but said not a word. The will was then made out, and Garvie said he had before made one. Hanna whispered something in his ear, and he then said 'go a-head.' Adams made out the will, and Garvie signed it. Subsequent to this Hanna went to Garvie's house and attempted to take possession, but Garvie's niece prevented him, and Hanna, Adams and witness were obliged to sleep in the barn a l night. Both Hanna and Adams, the lawyer, tried to induce witness to take side with the former. The case was here adjourned to Saturday morning.

WAITING FOR A SCENE -The four-story and attic brick building adjoining the north-west corner of Broadway and Murray street, to which the attention of the authorities was called some time ago in conse quence of its dangerous condition, was on Saturday the object of considerable attention. During the morn ing, while workmen were engaged in excavating the corner lot, a portion of the foundation of the building above mentioned suddenly fell out. A general stampede of the laborers took place, and upon examining the building it was found to be gradually settling, and there was every indication of its falling; the southerly corner on Broadway had settled several inches, and the wall had started from the wall of the adjoining building. The police were notified that the edifice might fall at any moment, and in order to preven; the occurrence of any accident, they barricaded the street, compelled vehicles to turn out of Broadway, and pedestrians to pure on the opposite side. Crowds of people gathered in front of the building and waited

dience did not exhibit anything like an appreciation of hour after hour for the denorment. Everybody was talkative, and indulged in very us speculations and opinions on the subject. Some petty o. 'v officials, and individuals calling themselves architects, builders, house movers, held consultations within the irokes." they appeared very learned, but as they all talked at same time, it was impossible for a listener to come to any conclusion on the subject, as far as the observations of these savans were concerned. However, swsy toward night. The building was standing yesterday morning, but it seemed to have settled everal mehes since Saturday. No one, it appears, has a right to interfere with the premiers. The upper part has been for some time unoccupied, but the base ment was occupied as a liquor saloon, the proprietor of which, bolding a lease, refused to move out unless paid a high bonus. We believe \$3,000 was offered him for the good will of his lease, but it is said he wanted something like four times that amount. The proprietor of this saloen might have been seen on Sat rday taking out in the most cautious manner some valuables. The owner of the property declined saying anything offest the matter for fear of rendering him selt liable to somebody for damages. The authorities refused to dictorb the building for fear of rendering the City liable for damages, and so the edifice remains in its dangerous condition, and will probably be allowed its own time to sumble down—wind and weather permitting. This structure is one of the oldest in the city, and was formerly known as Peale's Museum.

> RAPID .- A gentleman was in town on Saturday, who arrived in the afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from St. Paul, Minnesota, which place he left on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. He came from St. Paul to Dunleith by steamer, distance 371 miles in 23 hours; thence by Galena and Chicago Railroad to Chicago, where he was detained between four and five hours; thence by Michigan Southern, Lake Shore, New-York and Eric Railroad to this city. Entire distance, 1,525 miles; time, three days and six hours—a shorter time than any before reported.

DISTRESSING CASUALTY .- About 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the neighborhood of Chappaqua station on the Harlem Railroad, Westehester County, was shocked by a report that two little boys had just been drowned in the millpond half a mile west of the station. It appears that these boys, both christened John, aged ten or twelve years, eldest sons of John Stockwell and Michael Bardon, recent immigrants from England and Ireland respectively, had gone to the pond unknown to any other person except a still smaller boy of five or six years, who sat on the bank while they ut dressed and went in to bathe, sustaining themselves by a plank, seither being able to swim. A playfu scuffle soon began for the possession of the plank, and one pushed off the other where the bank was very steep, and the water rapidly deepened to eight or nine He who remained on the plank, seeing his comrade in peril of sinking, went to his assistance and both soon sank. The frightened child on the bet k, passing by half a dozen houses, fied to the station, and there gave the alarm. But probably an hour intervened between their sinking and the gathering of reighbors on the bank of the pond. The body of John Barden was soon recovered by diving; but two hours elapsed before that of John Stockwell was dragged up by a rope into which stones had been tied at intervals, though he was found very near his comrade. Two worth families are plunged in deep affliction, and a whole neighborhood saddened by this calamity. These two make five who have been drowned in that millpend within a quarter of a century. Boys cannot be too carnestly santioned at this season against bathing where the water rapidly deepens; and, in fact, against bathing at all except in the presence of some strong and brave swimmer, who can be relied on in case of accident. A few simple and easily observed precautions would annually save hundreds of precious lives.

CITY MORTALITY .- According to the Report of the City Inspector, the total number of deaths in this city during the past week was 309, viz: 56 men, 51 women, 117 boys, and 85 girls, showing a decrease of 28 on the mortality of the week previous. Of the whole number 6 died of bronchitis, 7 of corgestion of the lungs, 35 of consumption, 13 of inflammation of the lungs, 6 of cholers infantum, 5 of diarrhes, 5 of dysentery, 12 of irflammation of the bowels, 4 of congestion of the brain, 12 of dropsy in the head, 4 of inflammation of the brain, 11 of scarlet fever, 5 of typus fever, 6 of puertural fever, 4 of typhoid fever, 3 of palsy, 6 of smallpex, 25 of convulsions (infantile), 10 of croup, 6 of debility (infantile), 17 of marasmus (infantile), 3 of measles, and 3 of teething. There were also 9 premature births, 38 cases of stillborn, and 9 deaths from violent causes. The following is a classification of diseases: Bones, joints, &c., 1; brain and nerves, 33; generative organs, 7; heart and blood vessels, 8; lungs, throat &c , 82; old age, 3; skin, &c , and eruptive tillborn an howels, and other digestive organs, 56; uncertain seat and general fevers, 28; urinary organs, 1; unknown, The nativity table gives 232 natives of the United States, 46 of Ireland, 14 of England, 11 of Germany, 2 of British America, 1 of Holland, 1 of Portugal, and 2 INFAMOUS OUTRAGE UPON CHILDREN-AN OLD

SINNER - Daniel Irving, a man 87 years of age, residing in Franklin street, near Hudson, was on Friday arrested by Sergt. Webbofthe Fifth Ward Police, on a warrant issued by Justice Connolly, charging him with an infamous and indecent assault upon a girl 12 years of age. From facts which have just transpired, it appears that during the past four months this man has duced not less than a dozen girls, varying from 9 to 14 years, to go with him, as they came from school, to his house, where he would take them, one at a time, into a room and there commit the most infamous a saults upon their persons. In order to dissuade them from divulging his conduct, he would give them small sums of money, and by this means even induced the same children to visit him again and again. It is thought that the prisoner is insane, and for the sake of humanity it is to be hoped that such is the case. He owns the house in which he lives, and is said to possess other real estate in the Fifth Ward. Justice Consolly locked him up to await examination on the

It is thought that only one person was lost by the burning of the steamer City of Newark. That person was Miss Frederica [the other name not recollected]. She was a German girl, a domestic in the family of a German clergyman in Newark. She was coming to this city to purchase her wedding dress, expecting to be married in a few days. If any other person was drowned, it was a woman, and probably a stranger. The opinion of one of the proprietors of the boat is that only one life was lost.

MERCHANDISE -A project is on foot among the brekers in Wall street for closing their offices on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. A paper signed by a considerable number of the most prominent has been going the tounds of the street. The signers wish to see if there are a sufficient number to make it a general custom, and if so to immediately commence execution. The idea seems to meet with the approbatien of a great number, and we think it will doubtless be carried into effect.

ARMY MOVEMENTS. - Fourteen hundred tuns of shell, and twenty three pieces of ordnance of large caliber, have just been received upon Governor's Island. Five hundred tuns of stores leave for the arsenal at California in the ship Arober to-day.

NORTH RIVER FISHING -The Albany Statesman

NORTH KIVER FISHING—The Albany Statesman bas the following statistics of the sturgeon fishery:

The sharp-nosed sturgeon, as caught in the Hudson, is from four to eight feet in length, and varies in weight from 100 to 450 pounds. We believe the largest ever seen in Albany was caught some five years ago and weighed 446 pounds. The catch usually commences about the middle of April, and continues until nearly the 1st of September. They are caught at almost all of the fishing stations from Troy to New-York bay;

but the localities that yield the greatest number are Hyde Park and Low Point, a little below Newburgh, on the opposite side. The number disposed of in Albany and vicinity, daily, say from April 15 to June I, is about 20. From that time until the middle of August, the number disposed of in the city and vicinity will average 150 weekly, say during the whole season, 500. These, at an average weight of 250 pounds grow, will amout to 625,000 pounds grow, will amout to 625,000 pounds grow. Will amout to 625,000 pounds grow, will amout to 625,000 pounds grow. Will amout to 625,000 pounds grow. Will amout to 625,000 pounds from the first that weight is off al, and you have 312,000 pounds, which retails on an average at 6 cents per pound, which makes the total amount realized \$18,700. This is not all. There is yearly extracted from the offal of these fish oil to the amount of nearly 100 barrels. At Newburgh last year the fishermer extrasted the amount of 500 barrels. It is as good as any sperm oil for the purposes of light, and is highly esteemed by many as a smatter seget for cuts, brises, &2. This oil sells by the barrel for \$1.25 per gallon. Thus, it will be perceived that the sturgeon yields to those engaged in the trade said belonging to this city, at least \$20,000 annually, of which over \$13,000 is clear profit.

New-York Hospital.—The following is the weekly report of this institution for the week entired uner 28, 1839:

Remaining on Jetre 5. Surgions. Medical. Total.

Remaining on Jetre 5. S 573

Admitted to June 18. S 29 69

Discharged, cared, or relieved. 32 21 53

Discharged, cared, or relieved. 32 21 53

Discharged at the second sec

Mr. H. W. Smith, Treasurer of the fund for the relief of the Cape do Verde sufferers, actuowledges the receipt of the following same: From Phelips, Doe ee h. Co., 9.70; Anthony J. Hill, eaq., 4160; F. Marsh, through R. Benson, F. 450; E. Wells, Upper Aqueboque, L. L. sud fourteen boys, wheat and come bill; Long Island Express Co., freight on the above, 9.12; W. Waterman, 65; P. V. N. Morris, Bushirk's Bridge, 9.3. Total, 6274 23.

ARREST OF ALLEGED PUBLICES FROM JESTICE.

-Issae and Heavy Morris and Julius Cohm, all German, ware on Saturdes y arrested by Sergeant Hogan of the Chief's Office, the year with the public of the Chief's Office, the year wanted to answer charges of false pretance in defineding anothy firms out of goods to the value of upward of \$50,000. It is charged that they carried on the clothing busities in Beltimore under the firm of "Morris Brothers," and by representing themselves to be weathly, encessed in obtaining goods to the value of \$4,000 from George F. Frink and Wm. C. Shate on credit, and various other large sums from other marchanes. It is further alleged that after obtaining the goods they circulated a report that everal pediffers when they had another of the desired of them through the country had abscanded, and thus detranded them, and even went so fer as to leave the city ander preter as of goods in pursuit of the fagitives, but in resity to can per from their creditors. The accessed ware taken before Justice Chiborne workshown. ARREST OF ALLEGED PUSITIVES FROM JESTICE.

STARRING AFFRAT.—Pierce Britt, an Irish youth, and Albert Upson residing at No. 24 Pearl street, got into a fight on Saturday sight, during which the farmer received a converge of the black eyes, and infinited upon his subversary, as a return a stab of a serious nature in the hand. Officer Quina of the Sixth Ward police arrested Britt on a charge of felanious assault. He was locked up by Justice Osborne for trial.

Assauly tron a Policeman,—Patrick Coegrove, residing at No. 340 Pearl street, was yesterday arrested charged with assaulting Policen an Murphy of the Fourth Ward Police, while the latter was in the discharge of his duty. It appears that Corgiove butted the officer in the face with his bead and then back a pitcher swer his cantum, Justice Usborne held the accused to ball to answer the charge.

GRAND LARCENY.—A girl named Emma Clifton, residing at No. 489 Broome streat, was vesterably arrested, charged with stealing a diamond breastpin valued at 665, from Hermann Worm, living at No. 224 Forty-fourth street. Size was taken before Justice Flandreau and committed for trial. The property has not been recovered.

ALLIGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—John McGaraty and John Roomey were yesterday arrested, charged with having on Saturday right stated Michael McClintock, at the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Sixth avenue, and robbed him of \$40. The accused were taken before Justice Flandreau, who committed them for examination. CHARGE OF SEDUCTION.—Bernard Green was yester-day arrested by Sergeant Smith of the Lower Police Court, charged with the acduction, under promise of marriage, of Bridget McClinsky of No. 47 Nassau street, Brooklyn. The parties formerly lived at Troy, New York. The accused was locked up by Justice Connelly to await examination.

ATTEMPED SUICIDE.-Mrs. Georgiana Harney re

ATTEMPED SUICIDE.—Mrs. Georgiana Harney reskiling at No. 258 fullshery street, attempted salelide on Friday
night by jumping into the dock foot of Ch witon street, with her
infant in her arms. She was, however, rescend, and har husband, on being sent for said his wife had become insane from
attending spiritual rapping meetings.

Collision.—Engine Company No. 3st, while recklessly racing with their apparatus on Friday might, brought it
in collision with a Third arenue car which was damaged, and
two of the passengers. Mr. Wm. Weich and John Dunn were
severely injured. No arrests were made.

a boarder at the Sailors' Home, in the Fourth Ward, was on Vriday arrested by Poiceman Bushing, charged with assaulting and stabhing Charles Blake, a watchman in the establishment. The afray was witnessed by Thomas Fallon of No. 150 Chorry street, who saw Brodes stabbed in several places. The prisones was taken before Justice Wood who tocked him up to saswes the charge. B ake was attended by Dr. Marsh, and is now connect to his bed.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- Thomas Moore, the FATAL HALLROAD ACCIDENT.—Thomas Moore, the man who was run over on Tuesday last, at the corner of West and Lersy streets by one of the begane cars of the dudam River Railroad, on board of whice he was endeavoring to jump while it was it motion, dued on Firday at the New York Hospital from the it jumes received. One of his legs was terribly crushed, and he was otherwise very severely injured. The occurrence was the result of accident and no blans is attributable to the criver of the car. An inquest was held upon the body.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—John Mulledy, a boy 12 years of sie, accidentally fell into the dock foot of Pike street, East River, on Saturday, and would have perished but for the scertions of John Butler, a caulker, who, hearing his cries for help, rashed to the pier, plunged into the water, and succeeded in greeting the last sake was simbling for the third time, thus saving his life. Loud cheers from a hundred persons who had witnessed the act greeted the safe return of the last and his rescuer.

FOUND IN THE WATER.—An inquest was held our saturday by Coroner Hill, upon the body of an unknown man

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man about 35 years of age, in a state of audity, was found yesterday in the North River, at Pier No. 11. The deceased is supposed to have been drowned while bathing. An inquest was held upon the body.

DEATH FROM INJURIES.—An inquest was held on Sa'urday, at the Twentisch Ward Police Station, apon the body of a man name I John Stewart, who came to his death, as the jary found. "by a rusture of a blood-ressel in the upper part of the spine, camed by some injury received by deceased, and that said injury was inflicted by some person unanhown to the jury." All the evidence silicated was that the man had been drawling with some acquisintances, and soon after was found dead at the course of Thirtich street and Swenth avenue. None saw him heaten, and some thought he had fallen in a fit.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—Coroner Gamble held an imposet yesterday upon the body of James Gollina, a native of Ireland, aixty jears of age, who was accidentally drowned on Naturday afternoon at the foot of King street while endeavoring to recover his cap, which had been blown into the dock. The Jury rendered a vendict of "Accidental Death." Deceased lived at No. 40 Hammersley street, where he has but a family.

Supply Drath.-An Irish woman, named Jane, who was arrested for gress intoxication on Thursday night, by the Ninth Ward police, was found dead on Friday morning, is her cell at the station house. She was about 40 years of age.

When Daguerre first exhibited the result of his experiments in the life-like daguerreotype, the world was actionished, and it was thought that the art of picture-making had came to perfection. But a few years have elapsed, and many improvements have been and are still being made. The most beautiful style of picture we have yet seen is called the Ambro-type, as taken by BRADY, Nos. 205 and 359 Broadway. The pictype, as taken by Brady, Nos 205 and 35e Browlway. The pic-tures are made upon fine French place glass, over which is placed a corresponding glass, the two being scaled together by an indestructible as betance, which soon hardens—the glasses be-coming in effect one—leaving the picture in the center. They are not affected by appoure to moisture, saids, dust or climate have a tone and brilliancy unequaled; can be seen equally well in any light, and are made in a very few seconds. There is a wast difference between the Ambrotype and the Daguerrestype.
The latter is taken upon a polished plate, and may become dim by age, while the Ambrotype is taken upon the finest plate glass, and sesied in such a durable manner that no change of time will destroy the picture. The transparent Ambrotype is taken so as to appear perfect on both sides of the glass.

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